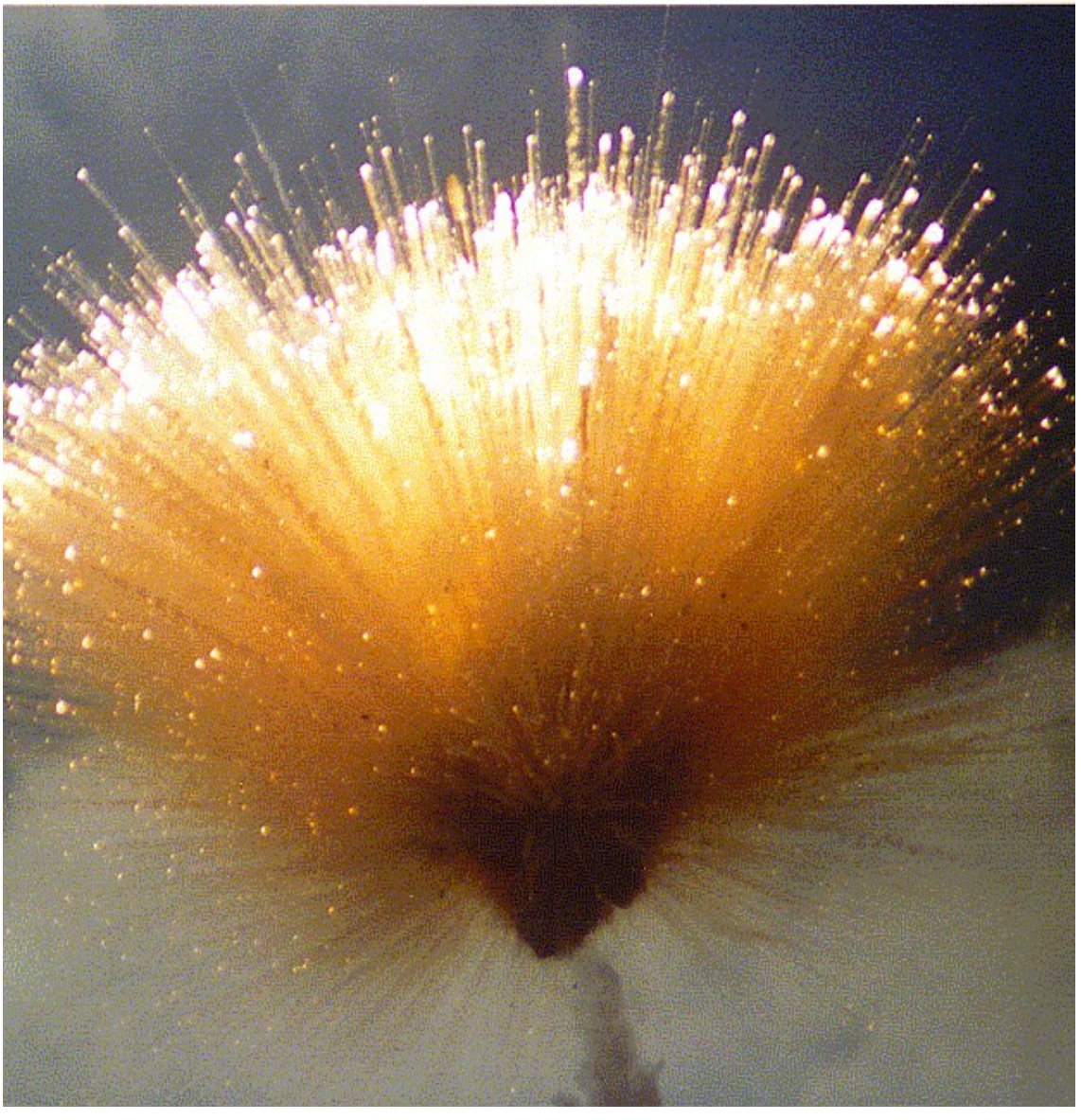
Cape Canaveral Air Force Station Safety Guide

12 Dec. 2002



Welcome to Cape Canaveral Air Force Station (CCAFS). According to AFOSH Standard 161-21 and the Hazard Communications (HAZCOM) Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), all organizations at CCAFS will educate their employees concerning hazardous materials they may be exposed to in the job. As part of the employee's initial in-processing and training, supervisors will ensure personnel are trained on the contents of 45 SWI 91-204. Additionally, all individuals escorting or sponsoring visitors to CCAFS will ensure their guests understand the contents of this pamphlet. The following information is critical to personal safety while on CCAFS.

Note:
All persons using CCAFS recreational and/or beach areas do so at their own risk.

Emergency

For an immediate emergency, dialing **911** from a phone at CCAFS will initiate an emergency response to assist you. If using a **cell phone** dial 867-7911 for a CCAFS emergency.

Medical Facilities

There are no medical facilities on CCAFS. The Kennedy Space Center Medical Clinic is located at 2nd and C Street (Bldg, M6-495). The nearest emergency room to CCAFS is Cape Canaveral Hospital located at 701 Cocoa Beach Causeway (south of CCAFS on A1A, then west (right) on Highway 520).

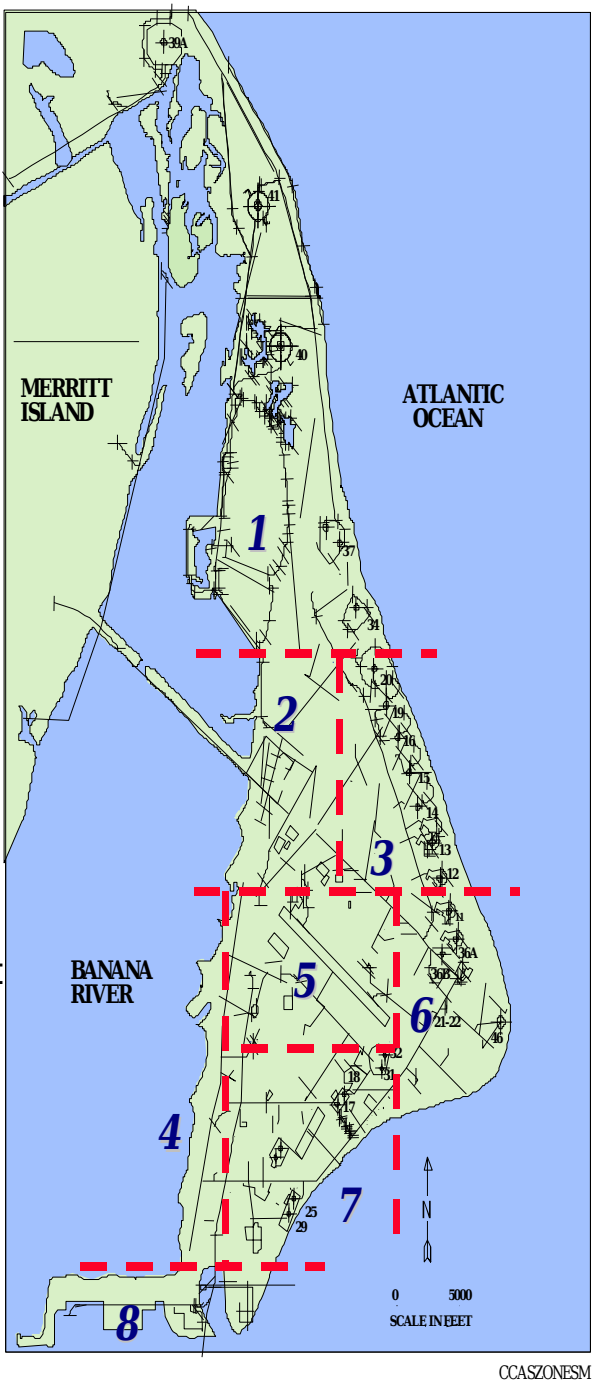
Daily Toxic Hazards

Toxic commodity transfer/processing operations occur daily at various locations throughout CCAFS including, but not limited to, Fuel Storage Area (FSA) #1 located on Phillips Parkway, the Spacecraft Processing Integration Facility (SPIF)

located in the Integrated Transfer Launch (ITL) area, and the active launch complexes (LC-40, 17A/B, 36A/B). Operational pre-clear distances are established for every hazardous operation. Hazardous control areas can be established using barricades, guards, signs, or flashing lights during hazardous operations for positive control of personnel and vehicles. For their safety, personnel not involved in the operation must stay
clear of these areas during hazardous operations.

As previously mentioned, FSA #1 is located on Phillips Parkway. In order to ensure the safety and well-being of all those who travel this road, toxic hazard warning signs and traffic lights with a yellow flashing light have been located both north and south of FSA #1. In the event of a toxic release in the FSA with winds blowing across the road, these traffic lights will be activated and a yellow flashing beacon will be illuminated. When this occurs, **ALL** traffic along Phillips Parkway must halt at the lights and await arrival of security personnel for further instructions.
In the event of a non-launch day toxic release that
exceeds the established operational pre-clear distance, evacuate the area as described over the Cape Aural Warning Zones (CAWZ) system, and as directed by Operations Safety/Security personnel. Do not seek shelter in cars, or in approved launch shelters. Evacuate affected area (see CAWZ map) and listen for
further instructions over the CAWZ system.

Cape Aural Warning Zones



distance, evacuate the area as described over the Cape Aural Warning Zones (CAWZ) system, and as directed by Operations Safety/Security personnel. Do not seek shelter in cars, or in approved launch shelters. Evacuate affected area (see CAWZ map) and listen for further instructions over the CAWZ system. **Weather Hazards**

SGS Duty Office (Cape Support) will make weather-warning announcements over the CAWZ system.

LIGHTNING is the #1 weather killer in Florida, killing more than all other weather sources combined, including hurricanes and tornadoes. Florida is the lightning capital of the United States with far more strikes than any other U.S. location. 45th Weather Squadron issues lightning advisories to six different points of interest on CCAFS.

- **Phase I Lightning Condition**
- Conditions are favorable for lightning within 5 nm of the specified point(s) with a desired lead time of 30 minutes. The Phase I Lightning Condition is designed to give 30 minutes of lead time to cease lightning-sensitive activities/operations and take shelter before lightning becomes a threat.
- **Phase II Lightning Warning** Lightning is occurring or is imminent within 5 nm of the specified point(s). The Phase II Lightning Warning will be canceled once the threat of lightning has ceased.

Beach Hazards

There are no lifeguards, the surf is often strong, and there are dangerous currents. Remember to never swim or surf alone.

Rip Tides

The ocean occasionally develops rip tide conditions, which are opposing currents that can carry you away from the shore and feel

Wild life

CCAFS is home to an abundance of wildlife. Alligators and snakes are potentially dangerous and should not be approached or fed. Shark attacks/bites are common in this area and in 2000, half of the shark attacks reported in the world occurred in Florida. There were 25 shark attacks along Florida's eastern coast. Remember when you go into the ocean you have just become part of a shark's food chain.

Required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for Operating a Motorcycle:

- Jacket or long-sleeved shirt
- Gloves (full-fingered)
- DoT approved motorcycle helmet
- Sturdy footwear
- Long pants
- Eye protection (face shield/goggles)
- High visibility outer garment (jacket or vest)

NOTE: The above listed PPE is mandatory IAW DoDI 6055.4 and AFI 91-207 for any person operating or riding a motorcycle on a DoD installation. In addition, military personnel must wear PPE at all times. Failure to wear PPE or comply with licensing or operator training requirements may be considered in making line-of-duty determinations. Civilians must comply with PPE requirements when operating a motorcycle on a DoD installation.

Launch Day Toxic Hazards

The exhaust plume from solid rocket motors (SRM) contains hazardous materials (primarily hydrogen chloride, an irritant gas). In case of a catastrophic failure of a launch vehicle early in flight, rocket fuel and oxidizer residues (e.g., Aerozine-50, nitrogen tetroxide and their combustion products) may also be present. Under certain meteorological conditions, these materials may drift over CCAFS in concentrations greater than health standards permit. All personnel must be protected from toxic plume hazards during launch operations.

On-base personnel and visitors within the forecasted Potential Hazard Corridor (PHC) and/or Emission Hazard Corridor (EHC) for a given launch, will be provided adequate shelter to ensure they are not exposed to hazardous concentrations of these materials. Employees and visitors with known respiratory disorders who work or are visiting in areas inside the predicted PHC/EHC will be relocated to an area outside the PHC/EHC during launches.

Certain categories of individuals who do not directly support launch operations (e.g., media contractor, program representatives and launch team family members) may, with the approval appropriate Space Launch Squadron command (or higher) and concurrence with CCAFS commander and 45th Space Wing commander, be permitted on CCAFS to view launches. The organization, either contractor or Air Force, issuing a visitor pass must ensure that visitors are aware of the Cape Aural Warning Zone (CAWZ) system, the CAWZ they are in, the need to follow instructions conveyed in each CAWZ message, and the location of their designated launch shelter, or if adequate sheltering is not provided, the need for visitors to go to an off-base location.

On launch day, scripted messages are announced over the CAWZ system starting at L-48 hours and proceeding down just prior to launch. Messages will direct personnel in the PHC to be aware of the location of their launch shelter, and within one hour the message will direct personnel in these areas to go to their designated shelters. In the event of a catastrophic launch abort personnel in these areas shall go into their launch shelters and await further instructions over the CAWZ system. Personnel in non-effected areas will receive separate instructions over the CAWZ system.